July 20, 1938

Dear Sir:

      The attached memorandum is in the nature of a
report on method and tentative results of a project de-
signed to outlined cultural areas within the farm popula-
tion which have been worked out in the Rural Section of
the Division of Social Research.

      Since it was felt that the project would be of
considerable interest to students of social problems and
that the utility of the final results will depend to a
large degree on the extent of agreement among research
people as to the soundness of the method, we are taking
the liberty of submitting this project to you and other
people interested in social research with the hope that
you will give us the benefit of your criticism and sug-
gestions before the final delineation of these areas is
set up and before we proceed to the application of similar
methods of delineation of rural-nonfarm areas and of
compiling basic data about these areas and experimenting
with methods of sampling based on them. The Urban Section
is also preparing a memorandum on the classification of
cities.

      We would especially appreciate your suggestions
as to appropriate names for the Subregions now designated
by numbers.

      Please address replies to Division of Social
Research, attention A. R. Mangus.

Very truly yours,

Howard B. Myers, Director
Division of Social Research

CULTURAL REGIONS WITHIN THE RURAL-FARM POPULATION

The project described in this memorandum was undertaken to deter-
mine the boundaries of regions within which the social and economic
characteristics of the rural-farm population of the United States are
reasonably uniform, and whose differences one from another are suffi-
cient to make out significant variations in outline. Such areas have
practical utility as districts of relatively similar economic and
social conditions within which administrators can adapt programs to
existing conditions. They can also serve students as a basis for
definite description of area variations with regard to such character-
istics as income, level of living, relief needs, farm tenancy, racial
and ethnic composition, rate of population increase, etc. In addition,
they are useful in outlining the concentrations of socio-economic dis-
advantage and advantage, i.e., problem and nonproblem areas. Still
another advantage in defining socio-economic areas is the establishment
of a basis for representative sampling of the population according to
various characteristics by determining the nature and extent of the
areas to be sampled and by selecting the counties which will represent
these areas with reasonable accuracy.

A wide range of soil, of climate, and of geographic conditions
exists within the United States. Accompanying these are important varia-
tions in the economic and social characteristics of the population.
Less complex than the country as a whole, many of the 48 States still
include a wide range of physical and socio-economic characteristics.
Within the smaller governmental units represented by the 3,072 counties,

a considerable degree of uniformity is frequently attained, but for most practical purposes of research or administration on a national scale the 3,072 counties are too numerous for individual consideration. The practical need for many purposes of description, planning, study, and administration is, therefore, a limited number of regions larger than counties but still preserving a sufficient degree of internal similarity in social and economic conditions as groups of related counties to be differentiated from adjoining groups of counties.

On the basis of results already obtained it is felt that the regional concept is, for many purposes, more useful than the State concept. A State average may mask wide variation and may not be represented by any county within that State, whereas a regional average tends to represent a relative uniformity from county to county and to present a reasonably accurate picture of the whole region.

For instance, Georgia as a whole averaged 36.8 percent Negro in 1930, the Appalachian section of that State averaged less than 10 percent, while a number of other sections averaged over 60 percent Negro. These significant variations are hidden in a State average.

It may be said, therefore, that this study is an effort to give precision to the human geography of the United States by delimiting regions on the basis of significant differences in selected traits which lend themselves to statistical treatment. Dr. Howard Odum has made a noteworthy contribution to this field by dividing the States of the Nation into six groups and attaining as great a degree of similarity of culture within these large divisions as is possible to obtain by using whole States as units and by grouping them into only six large regions.[1]

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[1] Odum, Howard, <u>Southern Regions of the United States</u>, Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1936.

As a part of the Southern Regional Study subregions were delineated within the South based on the total population of each county, considering both its rural and urban traits. Steps have also been taken by C. E. Lively to regionalize rural Ohio and by P. G. Beck and J. D. Ensminger to regionalize rural portions of the States of Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana, while E. L. Kirkpatrick has laid the foundation for regionalization of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan. While such efforts are valuable for detailed subdivisions of local areas, there is danger that such systems, when developed independently, will stop at State lines and will not result in a national scheme. What is attempted in this study is to set up a comprehensive general pattern on which there can be sufficient agreement to warrant its use as a framework for more detailed local analyses. Such analyses can then be oriented in the national picture.

State boundaries within the United States are inaccurate demarcations of human institutions and characteristics. The Appalachian Region includes parts of West Virginia, Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Georgia. In terms of socio-economic as well as geographical characteristics the Kentucky counties within the Appalachian Region are much more similar to the Tennessee counties within the region than to those within Kentucky in the Blue Grass section. This study represents an effort, therefore, to block out fundamentally homogeneous areas irrespective of State lines.

Physical geographers have carefully mapped the soil and climate zones within the United States, and agricultural economists have a useful concept in the type-of-farming area--a concept which is the basis of much of the current agricultural planning. While type of farming is recognized

in this study as one determinant of rural culture, it has been used only
as a starting point for marking out areas of cultural uniformity.

In this memorandum the basic small units are called subregions. They
are grouped, in turn, into regions within which conditions are still
more uniform, as a rule, than they are within most States.

It should be borne in mind that this is a first step and the regions
delineated apply to the rural-farm population only. A second step which
is contemplated is to determine the regions of cultural uniformity within
the rural-nonfarm population. The third step will be an attempt to
unite the two types of groupings to obtain regions of relatively homo-
geneity with respect to the rural-farm and rural-nonfarm population com-
bined. For the purposes of the determination of rural-farm regions data
for the rural-farm population only have been used in determining the
regions to which counties should be assigned. Those counties which con-
tain cities have been included regardless of the characteristics of the
urban population. The exception to this principle is the region extending
from north of Boston to south of New York. It is so predominantly met-
ropolitan that it has been set off from the farm regions. The final result
of the methods described in the technical section of this memorandum was
the delineation of 29 rural-farm regions containing 210 subregions
(see map 1).

Description of Major Regions

Region I - The Far West

This region includes the four far western States--California, Wash-
ington, Oregon, and Nevada--with the exception of three counties in Wash-
ing and one county in California. In addition, it includes 14 Idaho counties.
Much of the region consists of mountains, woodland, deserts, and semi-
deserts, with crop lands limited largely to fertile valleys and high
plateaus. The region contains 7 percent of the Nation's total population,
but less than 4 percent of the rural-farm population.

Population of the Far West 1930

Class	Number	Percent of national total
Total	8,373,160	6.8
Rural-farm	1,147,933	3.8
Rural-nonfarm	1,616,049	6.8
Urban	5,609,173	8.1

The type of farming is varied. Fruit, rice, and mixed farming pre-
dominate in the great valleys of California. Dairy and mixed farming are
major types in western Washington and Oregon, while fruit is the dominant
type in central Washington. In the northwestern section of the region
is the Columbia Plateau wheat-producing area, while the east central
portion consists largely of grazing land and isolated areas of irrigated
farms.

Socially and culturally the Far West is a distinct region. It is
set off from neighboring regions by a characteristically high plane of liv-
ing, and by very low population fertility.[2] Though possessing these

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[2] In this report the terms "high," "low," and "intermediate," when applied
to a subarea refers to the rank of that subarea among all subareas with
respect to its county median of the factor under discussion. An area
is considered low in a given factor if it ranks among the lowest third,
high if it ranks among the highest third, and intermediate if it ranks
among the middle third of all subareas in the United States when they are
ranked from low to high on that factor.

distinguishing characteristics the region is culturally diverse as is
indicated by the fact that it combines 22 of the 210 subregions into
which the country was divided. With respect to the rural-farm plane-of-
living index all but 1[3] of the 22 subregions rank among the highest third
of the 210 subregions. With respect to the ratio of children to women
in the rural-farm population all ranked among the lowest third (map 2).

This is notably a commercial farming area in which the products of
a comparatively small proportion of the farms were valued at less than
$1,000 in 1929. It is an area of high land values per capita, and of low
farm tenancy, but a large proportion (41 percent) of the agricultural
workers are wage laborers, a distinctly disadvantaged rural group (table 1).
A major problem in this region is the destitution of migratory and casual
laborers. The relief burden has been heavy in some sections but low
relief rates have been generally prevalent.

Region II - Rocky Mountains

A sparsely settled region including western Montana, Wyoming, and
Colorado, northeastern Washington, and northern and east central Idaho.

Population of the Rocky Mountain Region
1930

Class	Number	Percent of national total
Total	562,730	0.5
Rural-farm	173,712	0.6
Rural-nonfarm	223,560	0.9
Urban	165,458	0.2

Most of the farm land is given over to grazing though some irrigated
crop land is found in river valleys, notably in the Big Horn Basin

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[3]
Subarea 20: This area had less than 5,000 persons in the rural-farm
population, 1930.

in Wyoming and in the Grand River and San Luis Valleys in Colorado. This
region combines eight cultural subregions including Silver Bow, Montana, an
urban county containing the city of Butte and containing a comparatively
small farm population. On the basis of their rank among the 210 sub-
regions, the Rocky Mountain subareas are among the middle third or slightly
above the middle group with respect to the plane-of-living index. With
respect to population fertility they rank among the lowest or the inter-
mediate subregions. An exception is found in the Big Horn Basin (Sub-
region 27) where an exceedingly high ratio of children to women is found.
With respect to the relief problem this region ranks intermediate. In
February 1935 when general relief loads were at a peak, the counties of
the region had from 5 to 30 percent of their population on relief rolls.

Region III - Central Intermountain

This is a region of sparsely settled ranges and fertile valleys. It
includes the State of Utah (with the exception of San Juan County), south-
eastern Idaho, and Uinta County, Wyoming. Much of the farm area consists
of grazing land, although specialized crops are grown in abundance in the
fertile valleys.

Population of the Central Intermountain
Region 1930

Class	Number	Percent of national total
Total	706,262	0.6
Rural-farm	199,905	0.7
Rural-nonfarm	183,564	0.8
Urban	322,793	0.5

Culturally this region is unique. A large proportion of its popu-
lation consists of adherents of the Church of the Latter Day Saints, a

distinct religious group. Rural-farm families in the region frequently
settle in compact villages rather than on their isolated farms. They
maintain a high average plane of living but at the same time have very
high birth rates, the ratio of children to women being above 900. The
region combines four subregions each of which is top ranking with respect
to the child-women ratio and three of which rank among the highest third
of all subregions when distributed according to the plane-of-living index.
Farming is commercial to a very high degree. Farm ownership is predom-
inant, relatively few of the farmers being tenants as compared with the
national average.

The relief problem in this region has been intense. In February
1935 county relief rates ranged generally above 15 percent, and in a
number of counties more than 30 percent of the population was on FERA
relief rolls during that month.

Region IV - Southern Intermountain

Northern Arizona, northern New Mexico, and southern Colorado comprise
this region. For the most part it is a grazing region consisting of inter-
mountain woodland, grassland, and semideserts. Irrigated farming is
practiced in the river valleys, particularly along the Rio Grande.

Population of the Southern Intermountain
Region 1930

Class	Number	Percent of national total
Total	401,924	0.3
Rural-farm	152,654	0.5
Rural-nonfarm	159,902	0.7
Urban	89,368	0.1

This is an area of rural poverty and of high relief intensity. Indians and Spanish-Americans comprise a large sector of the population. The plane-of-living index is extremely low while fertility rates are correspondingly high.

The region combines three subregions, all of which rank among the lowest third or near the lowest third in the case of subregion 36, with respect to plane of living and among the highest third with respect to population fertility. From one-half to three-fourths of the farms produced less than $1,000 gross income in 1929.

Region V - Mexican Border

This region includes southern Arizona and New Mexico, southwestern Texas, and Imperial County, California. It is a sparsely populated grazing region with irrigated valleys, notably the Rio Grande and the Pecos in Texas and New Mexico, the Imperial Valley in California, and the Salt River Valley in Arizona.

Population of the Mexican Border Region
1930

Class	Number	Percent of national total
Total	881,508	0.7
Rural-farm	204,914	0.7
Rural-nonfarm	320,119	1.4
Urban	356,475	0.5

With respect both to the plane-of-living index and to population fertility the region is intermediate. A high degree of cultural diversity is found, however, among the nine subregions it combines (see map 2).

Region VI - Rio Grande-Gulf

A diverse region combining five subregions in the southern portion of Texas, which forms a wedge between the Lower Rio Grande River on the

west and the Gulf of Mexico on the east.

Population of the Rio Grande-Gulf
Region 1930

Class	Number	Percent of national total
Total	878,992	0.7
Rural-farm	256,871	0.9
Rural-nonfarm	170,236	0.7
Urban	451,885	0.7

The type of farming is varied. The region contains the Texas winter garden truck and fruit areas, range livestock, and cotton culture is found on the Rio Grande Plains and on the Gulf Coastal Prairie, and cotton, truck, and citrus fruit farming is practiced in the Lower Rio Grande Valley.

Equally varied is this region culturally as indicated by the sub-area medians shown in table 2. Of the five subareas two (Subregions 50 and 51) are intermediate with respect to both plane of living and population fertility. Subregions 48 and 49 both have a low plane of living but while the one is intermediate in fertility the other is low in this respect. Subregions 47 is different still having a high plane of living accompanied by inter-mediate fertility (see map 2). A large proportion of the farm population consists of Mexicans, and relief rates tend to be above the United States average.

Region VII - Southern Great Plains

Western Nebraska, Kansas, and Oklahoma, southeastern Wyoming, eastern Colorado, northwestern Texas, and northeastern New Mexico comprise this region.

This region includes the major part of the Winter Wheat Area, the Nebraska sand hills, the Colorado-Wyoming-Nebraska sugar beet area, and

other specialized farming districts, and the high plains mixed farming
district in Colorado and New Mexico. It includes the well-known Dust
Bowl and is generally subject to recurrent droughts.

Population of the Southern Great Plains
Region 1930

Class	Number	Percent of national total
Total	1,598,936	1.3
Rural-farm	576,577	1.9
Rural-nonfarm	349,852	1.5
Urban	672,507	1.0

This region combines 10 subregions all of which are of intermediate
or high rank on the plane-of-living index, and all but 3 of which are
intermediate with respect to population fertility.[4] More than two-fifths
of the farmers in this region are tenants and three-fifths of the rural
population live on farms. Only 20 percent of the farms produced less
than $1,000 gross income in 1929 (table 1). Intensified by drought,
the region has had a serious relief problem during recent years.

Region VIII - Northwestern Great Plains

Central Montana, eastern Wyoming, and western South Dakota are
included in this range-livestock and wheat-producing area. Much of the
area has less than 15 inches of rainfall annually and all of it lies
beyond the 20-inch rainfall line and is subject to recurring drought.

Population of the Northwestern Great
Plains Region 1930

Class	Number	Percent of national total
Total	528,762	0.4
Rural-farm	252,382	0.8
Rural-nonfarm	143,876	0.6
Urban	132,504	0.2

[4] Two subareas rank high and one ranks low on the population fertility ratio.

The region combines seven cultural subareas, three of which are Indian Reservations--the Blackfeet in Montana (Subregion 62), the Pine Ridge and Rosebud Reservations (Subregion 68), and the Cheyenne River and Standing Rock Reservations (Subregion 67) in the Dakotas. The Indian territories are distinct from the rest of the region. They rank consistently low in plane of living and high in population fertility. The other subareas are intermediate with respect to each of these factors except that Subregion 65 has a comparatively low ratio of children to women while Subregion 64 has a comparatively high child-women ratio (map 2). From 10 to 30 percent of the population of this region was on relief in February 1935.

Region IX - Northeastern Great Plains

The State of North Dakota (except Sioux County), eastern Montana, western Minnesota, and northeastern and central South Dakota comprise this region. **Cash-grain farms** constitute the dominant type throughout most of this region. Range livestock is found in the Bad Lands of western North Dakota. Mixed farming is practiced in the Minnesota and South Dakota sections.

Population of the Northeastern Great
Plains Region 1930

Class	Number	Percent of national total
Total	1,156,037	0.9
Rural-farm	691,565	2.3
Rural-nonfarm	303,719	1.3
Urban	160,753	0.2

Most of the region is west of the 20-inch rainfall line and is sub-
ject to recurrent drought. The 1934 and 1936 droughts left large pro-
portions of the population destitute and dependent upon relief.

This region combines six subareas, including Roulette County, North
Dakota (Subregion 70) which contains the Turtle Mountain Indian Reserva-
tion. Intermediate or high population fertility rates prevail throughout
the region, and the plane of living is intermediate except in the Red River
Valley of North Dakota and in central South Dakota where it is high as
measured in terms of area ranks, This is one of the most rural of any of
the intensive farming regions. Eighty-six percent of the population live
in rural areas and sixty-nine percent of the rural population reside on
farms.

Region X - Northern Lake States

This region embraces the northern and central portions of Michigan
and Wisconsin and northeastern Minnesota.

It includes the cut-over areas in the north and the cut-over margins
in the south. Iron mining and shipment constitute a major nonfarm indus-
try in the Lake Superior sections. Dairy farming is prevalent throughout
the region, but there is much self-sufficing, part-time, and mixe' farming.

Population of the Northern Lake States
Region 1930

Class	Number	Percent of national total
Total	2,397,943	2.0
Rural-farm	952,480	3.2
Rural-nonfarm	582,292	2.5
Urban	863,171	1.3

Included in this region are five subareas. In these subregions both
the plane of living and ratio of children to women are intermediate except
in Subregion 77, a marginal area which ranks high in plane of living.
Comparatively sterile farms, exhausted timber resources, and loss of
supplemental employment by part-time farmers have resulted in high relief
intensity in this region and have placed it definitely in the category
of problem areas.

Region XI - Upper Mississippi River

A strong urban influence pervades this region which covers southern
and eastern Wisconsin and Minnesota, northwestern Iowa, northern Illinois,
and Lake County, Indiana. Its cities contain nearly 10 percent of the
urban population of the United States but only 3.3 percent of the rural-
farm population.

Included are the Chicago-Milwaukee, the Minneapolis-St. Paul, and
the Rockford (Ill.) Metropolitan Areas, in addition to numerous other
urban centers of varying sizes. Dairy farming is general, the region
being essentially a milk shed for the cities.

Population of the Upper Mississippi
River Region 1930

Class	Number	Percent of national total
Total	3,452,808	6.9
Rural-farm	993,328	3.3
Rural-nonfarm	702,876	3.0
Urban	6,756,604	9.8

The region combines three subregions including the Chicago-Milwaukee
Lake Shore Area with a large suburban population but with relatively
little farming. The subregions rank among the highest in rural-farm plane

of living and among the lowest in population fertility. On the whole, it
is a region of prosperous farms and of comparatively little destitution
among farm residents.

Region XII - Northeast

Southeastern Michigan and the Ohio Lake region, the northern and
eastern borders of Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, and New England
(outside of New York-Boston Metropolitan Region), central Maryland,
Fairfax County, Virginia, and New Castle, Delaware constitute this
highly urbanized region. Nearly one-fourth of the urban population of
the United States and nearly one-sixth of the rural-nonfarm population
is found within its borders. On the other hand, only 6.6 percent of
the rural-farm population is included.

Population of the Northeast Region
1930

Class	Number	Percent of national total
Total	20,972,471	17.1
Rural-farm	1,963,590	6.5
Rural-nonfarm	3,776,077	16.0
Urban	15,232,804	22.1

This is for the most part a dairy region though not uniformly so.
Much of the region consists of mountainous and wooded areas with little
agriculture. In the northeastern portion is found the White Mountains
and Maine Woods. In the north central portion are the Adirondacks.
In northeastern Pennsylvania and adjacent sections in New York are the
Catskill-Pocono Highlands. In these sections forests and rugged country
prohibit farming or restrict it to certain localities or to part-time

and self-sufficing farms. Fruit, truck, part-time crop-speciality, and general farms are important types in various localities.

This region is made up of 11 cultural subareas within the farm population. These subregions rank among the very highest with respect to the plane-of-living index and among the lowest in population fertility. The only exceptions are Aroostook County, Maine (Subregion 93) with very high fertility and Subarea 91 with intermediate fertility (map 2). Throughout the region the proportion of farm tenancy is low, although relatively large proportions of the farms produce less than $1,000 gross income. Most counties have more rural-nonfarm than rural-farm population. Outside of the large urban centers relief rates have been generally low.

Region XIII - Upper Midwest

This region includes the State of Iowa, except its northern and southeastern borders, north central Illinois, eastern Nebraska, southeastern South Dakota, southwestern Minnesota, and three Kansas, three Missouri, and two Indiana counties. It covers much of the area designated as the Corn Belt in type-of-farming studies. Livestock and cash-grain farming predominate.

Population of the Upper Midwest Region
1930

Class	Number	Percent of national total
Total	5,814,889	4.7
Rural-farm	2,153,398	7.1
Rural-nonfarm	1,324,417	5.6
Urban	2,337,074	3.4

Culturally it is one of the most uniform regions delineated. Though it includes 234 counties these combine into only 4 subregions. These subareas rank among the highest in plane of living and among the lowest or the intermediate in population fertility. It is a region of high farm tenancy, about one-half of all farmers being tenants. The farms are generally prosperous, land values are high, and few farms produce less than $1,000 gross income. Except in the western part of the region where drought and grasshoppers destroyed crops in 1934 and again in 1936, relief has not been a serious problem.

Region XIV - Western Midwest

The State of Kansas, except the high plains in the extreme west, the southeastern section and three counties in the northeastern border, and west central Missouri, and Kay County, Oklahoma constitute this region. It is a cash-grain and livestock-producing area with mixed farming prevalent around Kansas City and St. Joseph, Missouri in the eastern section.

Population of the Western Midwest Region
1930

Class	Number	Percent of national total
Total	2,123,068	1.7
Rural-farm	584,298	1.9
Rural-nonfarm	417,764	1.8
Urban	1,121,006	1.6

Included are two cultural subregions in each of which the plane of living ranks among the highest third and population fertility among the lowest third of all subareas. Although these subregions rank among the highest third on the plane-of-living index they rank considerably lower in this respect than do the subareas of the Upper Midwest. Another

distinguishing feature is a lower proportion of farm tenancy than in the Upper Midwest. Relief rates have been generally low but were intensified by the drought of recent years.

Region XV - Lower Midwest

This region covers northern Missouri, southeastern Kansas, southeastern Iowa, south central Illinois, southern and western Indiana, and the section adjacent to Louisville in Kentucky. Livestock or general farming is prevalent throughout the region.

Population of the Lower Midwest Region
1930

Class	Number	Percent of national total
Total	5,246,779	4.3
Rural-farm	1,462,699	4.9
Rural-nonfarm	1,109,668	4.7
Urban	2,674,412	3.9

The region combines five rural-farm subregions, each of which shows low population fertility. The plane of living ranks intermediate or near intermediate, and is considerably lower than the other Midwest regions. Although comparatively large proportions of the farmers in the region operate low income producing farms, relief rates have not been particularly high except in isolated localities.

Region XVI - Eastern Midwest

Southern Michigan, except the area around Detroit, eastern and central Indiana, western and central Ohio, and those Kentucky counties adjacent to Cincinnati constitute this region in which general farming, livestock and cash grain are predominant farm types.

Population of the Eastern Midwest Region
1930

Class	Number	Percent of National Total
Total	6,556,191	5.3
Rural-farm	1,429,684	4.7
Rural-nonfarm	1,284,801	5.4
Urban	3,841,706	5.6

This region combines four cultural subregions of the farm population. The plane of living is uniformily high while population fertility is correspondingly low. It differs from Region XV owing to its higher plane of living and from Region XIII owing to its lower plane of living and much lower percentage of farm tenancy. From the point of view of relief intensity it does not differ from the other Midwest regions.

Region XVII – Allegheny

This region includes the State of Pennsylvania, except the northern and eastern borders, western Virginia, western Maryland, northern West Virginia, and southeastern Ohio. The rural-farm population comprises a relatively small proportion of the total for this region. More than one-half of the population is urban and an additional one-third is classified as rural-nonfarm including suburbanites, villagers, and residents of small mining communities. Coal mining is prevalent throughout a large portion of the area, the exception being the Shenandoah Valley and northern Virginia. The type of farming is varied, including general dairy, fruit, livestock, part-time, and self-sufficing.

Population of the Allegheny Region
1930

Class	Number	Percent of national total
Total	7,575,450	6.2
Rural-farm	1,174,807	3.9
Rural-nonfarm	2,417,892	10.2
Urban	3,982,751	5.8

The region combines nine subregions. Five of these subregions, which comprise the southern and central parts of the regions, rank intermediate with respect to the plane-of-living index and with respect to the ratio of children to women. The other four subregions rank high in plane of living and except the area including Pittsburg and Wheeling (subregion 110) rank intermediate with respect to population fertility. Except in the Shenandoah Valley, land values are comparatively low and large proportions of the farms produce very small incomes. It is a region of high relief intensity. In February 1935 the majority of the counties had more than 15 percent of their population on relief rolls.

Region XVIII - Appalachian

Southern West Virginia, central Virginia, eastern Kentucky, eastern Tennessee, western North Carolina, and northern Georgia comprise this region.

It is a populous mountain region of self-sufficing and part-time farms, except in the Tennessee Valley where general farms constitute the major type and in the Virginia Piedmont where tobacco farms are found.

Population of the Appalachian Region
1930

Class	Number	Percent of national total
Total	4,237,705	3.5
Rural-farm	1,967,458	6.5
Rural-nonfarm	1,420,619	6.0
Urban	849,628	1.2

Culturally this is a distinct region. It combines seven subregions, each of which ranks among the lowest in plane of living and among the highest in population fertility. Farm income is very low. From 30 to more than 60 percent of the total value of farm products are consumed on the farm, and from 73 to 96 percent of the farms produced less than $1,000 gross income in 1929. In this poor land region, which contains nearly 7 percent of the Nation's farm population, relief rates have been persistently high particularly in the western sections where very little commercial farming prevails.

Region XIX - North-South Border

This region includes eastern Kentucky, central Tennessee, southern Illinois, south central and southwestern Missouri, and the northwestern part of Arkansas. General, livestock, self-sufficing, and part-time farming are prevalent in this region with tobacco farms found in several localities in the eastern section.

Population of the North-South Border
Region 1930

Class	Number	Percent of national total
Total	2,633,968	2.1
Rural-farm	1,401,808	4.6
Rural-nonfarm	601,450	2.5
Urban	630,710	0.9

In many respects this is an interstitial region. It separates the Midwest from the southern highlands on the east and on the west, and from the Old South in the center. The central portion lies between the Appalachians on the east and the Ozarks on the west.

The six subregions included rank intermediate with respect to fertility rates. Two of the subregions rank low while four are intermediate in the plane of living of the farm population. While relief rates tend to be high in this region the relief problem is much less intense than in either the Appalachian or Ozark areas adjoining it.

Region XX - Ozark-Ouachita

This region lies in southern Missouri, northwest Arkansas, and eastern Oklahoma. It is an area of poor land upon which self-sufficing, cotton, and general farming is practiced.

Population of the Ozark-Ouachita
Region 1930

Class	Number	Percent of national total
Total	791,808	0.6
Rural-farm	483,943	1.6
Rural-nonfarm	201,443	0.9
Urban	106,422	0.2

This region combines three subareas in each of which the plane of living is exceedingly low while population fertility is correspondingly high. Land is very poor and farmers have little opportunity to supplement their meager income by outside wages. Relief rates have been high.

Region XXI - East Central Oklahoma

This region extends north and south through the east central part of Oklahoma. It includes the Tulsa Metropolitan Area and the Oklahoma oil

fields. The type of farming is varied, with cotton, livestock, and

general farms predominating in different sections.

Population of the East Central Oklahoma
Region 1930

Class	Number	Percent of national total
Total	1,506,139	1.2
Rural-farm	520,700	1.7
Rural-nonfarm	338,789	1.4
Urban	646,650	0.9

In the six cultural subregions included in this region the rural-farm

plane of living is low or intermediate while the ratio of children to

women is high or intermediate. It is a region of high farm tenancy and

very high relief intensity.

Region XXII - Central Texas-Oklahoma

This region stretches from the New Mexico border on the west to the

Black Prairie on the east, and from the Coastal Prairie on the south to

the Oklahoma Panhandle on the north. It also includes the southeastern

part of Oklahoma. Cotton and range livestock constitute the major

types of farming throughout the region.

Population of the Central Texas-
Oklahoma Region 1930

Class	Number	Percent of national total
Total	2,849,496	2.3
Rural-farm	1,259,242	4.2
Rural-nonfarm	506,946	2.1
Urban	1,083,308	1.6

Included in the region are seven cultural subregions each of which is

intermediate with respect to plane of living. Likewise, each subregion is

intermediate or near intermediate with respect to population fertility.
Low crop prices and drought have made this a major problem region from
the point of view of relief intensity.

Region XXIII - The Mississippi Delta

This region includes those counties in Mississippi, Arkansas, and
Louisiana located in the bottomlands of the Mississippi River. It is a
cotton producing region in which nearly all of the farm income is from
this one cash crop.

Population of the Mississippi Delta
Region 1930

Class	Number	Percent of national total
Total	1,330,498	1.1
Rural-farm	770,494	2.6
Rural-nonfarm	148,946	0.6
Urban	411,058	0.6

Culturally this region is relatively uniform and has therefore no
subdivisions. With respect to the plane of living it ranks very near
the bottom. The low level of living is uniquely accompanied by a low
ratio of children to women, the region ranking among the lowest third
of the areas in this respect. In the median county 86 percent of the
farmers are tenants, and 75 percent of the rural-farm population are
Negroes. Farm tenancy and low farm prices form the basis of the major
problems of the region. Though general relief rates have been low in
recent years following the inauguration of the Rural Rehabilitation
Program, and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration Program they
were high in 1933 and 1934 and again in 1938.

Region XXIV - The Old South

Eastern Texas and the cotton producing sections of Louisiana,
Arkansas, Tennessee, and Mississippi (outside the Delta region), and the
cotton and tobacco producing sections of Alabama, Georgia, Florida,
South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia are here designated as the
Old South. Cotton farms constitute the major type throughout most of the
region, but the tobacco areas of Georgia, North Carolina, and Virginia,
the peanut area of Virginia and North Carolina, a fruit area in east
central Georgia, and a truck area in Copiah County, Mississippi, are
also included.

Population of the Old South Region
1930

Class	Number	Percent of national total
Total	14,808,926	12.1
Rural-farm	8,278,658	27.5
Rural-nonfarm	3,059,548	12.9
Urban	3,470,720	5.0

The region is large and populous. More than one-fourth of the
Nation's farm population reside within its borders, and nearly all Negro
farmers outside of the Delta are found here. The region combines 38
cultural subregions, differentiated on the basis of various farm popu-
lation factors. With respect to the rural-farm plane-of-living index
these 38 subregions are fairly uniform. Except for two small urbanized
subareas (subregions 173 and 183) they all rank among the lowest third of
the 210 subregions on that basis. With respect to rural-farm population
fertility as measured by the ratio of children to women the subareas
of this region rank from intermediate to high.

Farm tenancy and low prices for cotton form the basis of the major

problems of this region. General relief rates were high in 1933 and
1934. They declined with the inauguration of the Rural Rehabilitation
Program and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration Program but rose
again in 1938.

Region XXV - Louisiana-Texas Coast

This gulf-coastal region extends from Houston and Galveston on the
west to New Orleans on the east. Rice, sugar cane, strawberries, and
mixed farming are found in this region.

Population of the Louisiana-Texas Coast
Region 1930

Class	Number	Percent of national total
Total	1,626,718	1.3
Rural-farm	260,969	0.9
Rural-nonfarm	300,868	1.3
Urban	1,064,881	1.5

The region combines five cultural subregions, two of which comprise
the Houston-Galveston (Subregion 186) and the New Orleans (Subregion 190)
Metropolitan districts. Outside these urbanized sections the region is
characterized by a low level of living and high population fertility.
Except in the western part of the region general relief rates were
exceedingly low in recent years, but this fact cannot be taken as an
indication of the economic condition of the farm population since many
families have been receiving other forms of assistance or have been
without means of meeting their needs.

Region XXVI - Lower Atlantic Coastal Plains

This region consists of a coastal strip extending southward from
Wilmington, North Carolina, through northern Florida and westward to

New Orleans. Farming in this region is of a mixed type generally.
Truck, potatoes, cotton, dairy products, livestock, poultry, and forest
products are of importance in various sections. There is a considerable
amount of self-sufficing and part-time farming.

Population of the Lower Atlantic Coastal
Plains Region 1930

Class	Number	Percent of national total
Total	1,429,565	1.2
Rural-farm	372,834	1.2
Rural-nonfarm	461,011	1.9
Urban	595,720	0.9

The region combines nine subregions in which the plane of living is
generally low but quite variable. The population fertility rates are
intermediate or high. Farm tenancy rates are low, but very large propor-
tions of the farms produce less than $1,000 gross income. Relief rates
have been persistently high in most of the region.

Region XXVII - Florida Peninsula

The southern tip, including fruit and truck farms, of Florida
constitutes this region.

Population of the Florida Peninsula
Region 1930

Class	Number	Percent of national total
Total	798,747	0.7
Rural-farm	80,141	0.3
Rural-nonfarm	209,499	0.9
Urban	509,107	0.7

In this subtropical area of everglades and flatwoods with farming
restricted to particular localities the rural-farm plane of living is
intermediate in the three subregions included while the population
fertility ratio is low. Farming is highly commercialized, and there is
comparatively little farm tenancy. About half of the farms produced less
than $1,000 gross income in 1929. Farm laborers constitute a disadvantaged
group in the region and relief rates have been high in some sections.

Region XXVIII - Chesapeake-Albemarle Coast

This region includes southern Maryland, the Virginia and Maryland
eastern shore, southern Delaware, eastern Virginia, and northeastern
North Carolina. The type of farming in this region is varied. General,
self-sufficing, truck, forest products, and part-time farming are
practiced in the Virginia Tidewater section. General farming, poultry,
truck, fruit, and potatoes are typical of the Eastern Shore section.
Tobacco farms are found in southern Maryland, and mixed farming is
followed in the North Carolina coastal section.

Population of the Chesapeake-
Albemarle Coast Region 1930

Class	Number	Percent of national total
Total	1,049,954	0.9
Rural-farm	277,923	0.9
Rural-nonfarm	307,911	1.3
Urban	464,120	0.7

This region is segmented by bays and rivers and is not uniform cul-
turally. It combines seven subregions two of which are largely metro-
politan sections around Richmond (Subregion 203) and around Norfolk and
adjacent cities (Subregion 208). Except in the North Carolina counties,
where it is low, the plane of living is intermediate. The ratio of

children to women in the farm population is low or intermediate except
in southern Maryland (Subregion 205) where it is high. Negroes are
found in varying proportions in the farm population throughout the
region. In February 1935 relief rates varied among the counties of the
region from very low to over 30 percent.

Region XXIX - New York-Boston Metropolitan

Eastern Massachusetts, Rhode Island, southern Connecticut, the
southeastern section of New York State, including New York City, and
northeastern New Jersey constitute a metropolitan region. Only about
one-half of 1 percent of the population of this area lived on farms in
1930, but it contains 19.4 percent of the Nation's urban population.
The farms in the region consist largely of dairy, truck, poultry, and
part-time farms and country estates.

Population of the New York-Boston
Metropolitan Region 1930

Class	Number	Percent of national total
Total	15,483,612	12.6
Rural-farm	112,546	0.4
Rural-nonfarm	1,019,016	4.3
Urban	14,352,050	20.8

The small farm population is highly urbanized and forms part of
the metropolitan community. The rural-farm plane of living index is
higher than in any other area, while the region ranks close to the
bottom in rural-farm population fertility.

Measurement of Regional Differences

The first step in the determination of cultural regions within the rural-farm population of the United States was the selection of measurable characteristics whose variations were considered sufficiently important to differentiate one area from another. Since the technique involved the setting of definite boundary lines within which statistics could be compiled, the county was of necessity the basic unit, and the indices used were those for which data were available by counties.

The complexity of dealing statistically with a large number of indices together with the fact that one trait, such as the proportion of Negroes, may be of great significance in one part of the Nation and of negligible importance in another made the selection of indices a difficult one. Widely significant indices were used to determine the broad general areas, while additional criteria of more local significance were utilized in delimiting the subregions.

From the Fifteenth Census of the United States, the 1935 Census of Agriculture, from various relief censuses, and from other sources a number of ratios representing county averages were computed for every county. The index card, one of which was made for each county in the United States, contained in addition to the name of the State and county, the size interval of the largest population center with more than 2,500 inhabitants, the major type of farming and the major nonfarm industries in the county. The card contained the following ratios pertaining especially to the rural-farm population.

    a.   Percentage of farm tenacy 1930 and 1935
    b.   Ratio of farm wage workers to all agricultural
           workers (1930)
    c.   Land value per capita of the rural-farm
           population (1930)
    d.   Median farm income per farm (1929)
    e.   Per worker agricultural income (1929)
    f.   Percentage of farms producing products valued
           at less than given amounts in 1929
           (Amounts: $250; $400; $600; $1,000;
            $1,500; and $2,500)
    g.   Plane-of-living index (1930) (Combined average
           value of farm dwelling, and the percentage
           of farms having telephones, the percentage
           having automobiles, electric lights, running
           water, and radios.)

    h.   Children under 5 per 1,000 women 20-44 (1930)
    i.   Percentage of crop acreage in crop failure (1934)
    j.   Percentage of Negroes (1930)
    k.   Percentage of "other races" (1930)
    l.   Percentage of youth 16-17 attending school (1930)
    m.   Percentage change in the rural-farm population
           (1930-1935)
    n.   Percentage of total value of farm products used
           by operator's family (1929)
    o.   Average value of farm dwelling (1930)
    p.   Percentage of total land area in farms (1930)
    q.   Percentage of products produced on farms of
           given types (1929)

The decision to limit the present study to rural-farm characteristics had the advantage of providing a common denominator throughout the study and of making possible some refinement in the original ratios.

From the available social and economic indices based on farms or on the rural-farm population, those considered most important after preliminary testing were used as factors in determining boundaries. These included the plane-of-living index, ratio of children to women, percent of farm tenancy in 1935, percent of farms producing less than $1,000 (or less than $600) in 1929, per capita land value, and percent of agricultural products consumed on the farms in 1929. In the South the percent of Negroes was used as an additional factor. In the Far West the percent of farm wage workers and in the Southwest the percent of "other races" were used as added factors. Because of its significant

relationship to rural-farm factors, the ratio of rural-farm population to total rural population was used as an additional factor.

Intercorrelation analysis of the factors used as bases for the delineation of areas showed that the intensity of relationship among them differed not only with the pairs of items correlated but also by sections of the country. As a general condition, however, no two of the factors were so highly correlated that omission on that basis was considered advisable. For example, in the Appalachian-Ozark the highest correlation was found between the percent of products consumed on the farm and per capita land value but in that instance the rank-difference coefficient was only + .79. [5]

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[5]
Rank difference coefficients of correlation between rural-farm factors in 31 sample counties in the Appalachian-Ozark Region:

Factor	Plane of living	Ratio of children to women	Percent farm tenancy	Percent of farms producing less than $1,000 gross income	Per capita land value	Percent of farm products consumed on the farm
Plane of living	—	−.57	−.49	−.53	+.74	−.51
Ratio of children to women	−.57	—	+.10	+.42	−.62	+.66
Percent farm tenancy	−.49	+.10	—	−.03	−.36	+.08
Percent of farms producing less than $1,000	−.53	+.42	−.03	—	−.66	+.67
Per capita land value	+.74	−.62	−.36	−.66	—	−.79
Percent of farm products consumed on the farm	−.51	+.66	+.08	+.67	−.79	—
Percent of rural population residing on farms	−.21	+.04	+.24	+.03	−.08	−.27

The comparison of each of the 3,072 counties in the whole United
States with the national average in respect to any trait is at best a
crude process. Hence, it was necessary as a preliminary step to arrive
at a general approximate pattern of areas within the rural-farm popula-
tion so that each general area could be subjected to more detailed analysis
by reason of the facts that the range of variation had been condensed and
that areas within which local indices were applicable had been delimited.

1. As a rough first approximation to culture areas, major type-of-
    farming areas were delineated by counties. Type of farming,
    depending as it does upon such physical factors as soil, cli-
    mate, and topography, on the one hand, and upon such economic
    considerations as facilities for transportation and communica-
    tion, on the other, necessarily has a profound effect upon the
    social and economic life of those engaged in agriculture.

    Since the relevancy of type of farming as an index was recognized,
    the country was divided into 20 areas on this basis. These areas
    consisted of aggregations of geographically contiguous counties,
    most of which possessed considerable homogeneity with respect
    to the major crop source of agricultural income.[6] These original
    areas were as follows:

            1. Eastern Cotton Area
            2. Western Cotton Area
            3. Appalachian Area
            4. Ozark Area
            5. Corn Belt
            6. Eastern Dairy Area
            7. Western Dairy Area
            8. Lake States Cut-Over Area
            9. Spring Wheat Area

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[6]
For methods of delineating type-of-farming areas see, Elliott, F. F.,
Types of Farming in the United States, U. S. Government Printing Office,
Washington: 1933.

10. Winter Wheat Area
11. Ranching and Irrigated Farming Area
12. Columbia Plateau Wheat Area
13. General Farming Area
14. California Fruit and Truck Area
15. Florida Fruit and Truck Area
16. Eastern Tobacco Area
17. Western Tobacco Area
18. Northern Pacific Coast
19. Southwestern Texas
20. Atlantic Flatwoods
21. Miscellaneous

2. For a second approximation to culture areas the following steps were taken:

a. Counties in each major type-of-farming area were classified to three variables--rural-farm plane-of-living index, population fertility ratio, and percent of farm tenancy in 1935. All three of these factors were considered particularly pertinent because of their high correlation with many other factors in rural-farm culture as well as being important socio-economic variables in and of themselves.

b. For each variable the median and average deviation were computed for each area. Thus it was possible to compare adjacent areas with respect to averages and variability, using each of the three indices. Borderline counties that had indices lying closer to the median of an adjacent area than to the original type-of-farming area on at least two of the three indices were then shifted in order to reduce the total variation of counties from the area average. In this way the boundaries of each of the original areas were changed considerably to make the area more homogeneous units. The counties within these approximate areas were used as the basis for determining subregions.

This framework of tentative areas made possible the examination of various sections of the country in more detail than was possible in dealing with the whole Nation. Accordingly, within each area the counties were examined with respect to a number of indices by the following method·

1.. First approximation to subregions

a. The two county indices considered most pertinent, rural plane-of-living index and population fertility ratio, were converted into percentile scores based on the ranking of counties within the tentative areas. These rank scores were written in each county on a large outline map.

b. When the rank scores were transcribed to a map, careful examination of the geographical distribution of scores was made to find centers of relatively small variation. Lines were drawn around such centers following lines of clear demarcation between counties, that is, lines of sharp differences between counties with respect to percentile ranks.[7] This method grouped contiguous counties that possessed relative homogeneity with respect to the two important socio-economic factors, important in and of themselves and because they are closely associated with numerous other factors. In addition, the type-of-farm factor was held fairly constant as a result of the previous steps of determining

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[7] The use of percentile ranks has a distinct advantage over the actual indices since comprehension of the relative amount of variation is facilitated by the percentiles and since the percentage of the total area variation possessed by any group of counties may be observed from the map of percentiles.

crude areas. These groupings of contiguous counties were
then taken as the first approximation to subregions.

2. Second approximation

When the groups of contiguous counties resulting from the first
approximation to subregions had been segregated they were grouped
with respect to the value of the pertinent local factors selected
for use in rural-farm regionalization. These again included the
plane-of-living index and population fertility ratio. The addi-
tional indices generally used were percent of farm tenancy in
1935, percent of farms producing less than a given amount of
income in 1929, percent of farm produce used on the farm, per
capita land value, and percent of rural population residing on
farms. The percent of Negroes, percent of other races, and per-
cent of farm wage workers were used in areas where these factors
were considered particularly pertinent. For each index geo-
graphically contiguous groups of counties were compared with
respect to corresponding medians and deviations. Those adjacent
groups that did not differ in important respects from each other
on any index were then combined. This merging of contiguous
groups with similar medians and average deviations constituted
the second approximation to subregions.

3. Final approximation

Medians and average deviations were again computed for each
group of counties resulting from the second approximation using
the same indices. For each group of counties those lying within
the limits defined by the median plus the average deviation and

by the median minus the average deviation on most or all vari-
ables were considered in their proper subregion and were checked
no further. Those counties outside of the limits on most or
all of the variables were further checked to find whether the
total amount of variation could be reduced by shifting them to
an adjacent subarea. In determining whether such shifts should
be made, a simple procedure was pursued. For each county whose
subarea allocation was in question, computations were made as
indicated in the following table.

County_____

	Subregion			Adjacent subregion		
Index	Sub regional median	County variation from median	Percent variation from median	Sub- regional median	County variation from median	Percent variation from median
a b c d etc.						
Total	--	--		--	--	

The columns "percent variation from median" were totaled,
and the county was finally allocated to the subarea showing
the smallest total variability. This process had the effect
of reducing the total amount of variability to a minimum.

The procedure to this point may be summarized as follows: Crude
areas of general similarity were laid out on the basis of type
of farming and the comparison of each county with the national
average of three dominant socio-economic factors. Within these
crude areas subregions were determined by comparison of county and
area averages and by shifting borderline counties which conformed

more closely to adjoining subregions.

The application of this procedure resulted in 210 subregions of varying sizes ranging all the way from isolated urbanized counties to the Black Belt of the Cotton South with 87 counties (see map 1).

4. Final areas

When the work of differentiating the 210 subregions was completed, these were considered as units independent of the crude area delineation. For each subregion the median county with respect to the factors used in the differentiation was found. Using these subregions as new units, they were grouped according to their similarity with respect to the several social factors used in the study into new regions. To accomplish this several simple steps were taken. In the first place, the rank of each subregion was determined on the scale of subregion averages for the several indices. For example, the subregions were ranked in order from the lowest to highest average plane-of-living index and population fertility ratio, and were numbered according to their rank on each factor from 1 to 210. Using these ranks and subregions were divided into nine groups representing the several combinations of highest, lowest, and intermediate ranks with respect to the average plane-of-living index and the average population fertility ratio. This classification of the 210 subregions is shown in the following table:

Subregions by ratio of
Children to Women and Plan of Living

Median ratio of children to women	Median plane-of-living index			Total
	8-53	54-113	114-318	
406-678	2	22	47	71
679-802	15	35	19	69
803-1,104	52	12	6	70
Total	69	69	72	210

From each of the nine subgroups indicated in this table those sub-
regions that were geographically contiguous were delineated on a
map as tentative regions. Each interstitial subregion was fitted
into the adjoining area whose average it most closely resembled,
and certain interregional shifts or area subdivisions were made
where such was demanded by divergencies in additional factors.
The results gave 29 areas combining the 210 subregions (map 1).
(For subregion ranks with respect to plane of living and popula-
tion fertility, see map 2).

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TABLE 1.—COUNTY MEDIANS OF SELECTED FACTORS WITHIN THE RURAL-FARM POPULATION, BY REGIONS

REGION	PLANE OF LIVING (1930)	CHILDREN UNDER 5 PER 1,000 WOMEN 20-44 (1930)	PERCENT FARM TENANCY (1935)	PERCENT OF FARMS PRODUCING LESS THAN $1,000 (1929)	LAND VALUE PER CAPITA OF THE RURAL-FARM POPULATION (1930)	PERCENT OF PRODUCTS CONSUMED ON THE FARM (1929)	PERCENT OF RURAL POPULATION RESIDING ON FARMS (1930)
UNITED STATES	91	726	38	46	903	14	60
REGION I FAR WEST	181	562	20	34	2,785	7	44
REGION II ROCKY MOUNTAINS	103	660	24	34	1,909	8	43
REGION III CENTRAL INTERMOUNTAIN	139	922	17	30	1,649	7	54
REGION IV SOUTHERN INTERMOUNTAIN	36	903	13	68	725	10	46
REGION V MEXICAN BORDER	105	725	30	30	2,468	4	41
REGION VI RIO GRANDE-GULF	70	846	53	45	1,825	5	58
REGION VII SOUTHERN GREAT PLAINS	115	746	45	20	3,027	7	61
REGION VIII NORTHWESTERN GREAT PLAINS	79	750	28	31	1,962	8	65
REGION IX NORTHEASTERN GREAT PLAINS	57	791	44	15	1,941	11	65
REGION X NORTHERN LAKE STATES	97	763	15	46	583	20	62
REGION XI UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER	171	655	30	16	1,611	12	59

TABLE 1.—COUNTY MEDIANS OF SELECTED FACTORS WITHIN THE RURAL-FARM POPULATION, BY REGIONS—CONTINUED

REGION	PLANE OF LIVING (1930)	CHILDREN UNDER 5 PER 1,000 WOMEN 20-44 (1930)	PERCENT FARM TENANCY (1935)	PERCENT OF FARMS PRODUCING LESS THAN $1,000 (1929)	LAND VALUE PER CAPITA OF THE RURAL-FARM POPULATION (1930)	PERCENT OF PRODUCTS CONSUMED ON THE FARM (1929)	PERCENT OF RURAL POPULATION RESIDING ON FARMS (1930)
REGION XII NORTHEAST————————	192	599	13	37	711	13	36
REGION XIII UPPER MIDWEST———————	177	627	52	13	3,446	9	60
REGION XIV WESTERN MIDWEST—————	143	599	44	14	2,893	9	58
REGION XV LOWER MIDWEST	110	603	36	45	1,200	16	60
REGION XVI EASTERN MIDWEST—————	156	586	33	33	1,086	13	56
REGION XVII ALLEGHENY———————	108	726	19	59	572	22	39
REGION XVIII APPALACHIAN—————	30	447	33	85	320	42	69
REGION XIX NORTH-SOUTH BORDER———	53	725	38	64	563	23	71
REGION XX OZARK-OUACHITA—————	25	875	42	79	294	29	69
REGION XXI EAST CENTRAL OKLAHOMA—	42	854	67	63	681	19	65
REGION XXII CENTRAL TEXAS-OKLAHOMA—	71	748	58	39	1,554	12	70
REGION XXIII THE MISSISSIPPI DELTA———	16	650	86	64	441	8	84
REGION XXIV THE OLD SOUTH—————	26	826	63	71	278	20	74

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Table 1.—County Medians of Selected Factors Within the Rural-Farm Population, by Regions—Continued

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Region	Plane of living (1930)	Children under 5 per 1,000 women 20-44 (1930)	Percent farm tenancy (1935)	Percent of farms producing less than $1,000 (1929)	Land value per capita of the rural-farm population (1930)	Percent of products consumed on the farm (1929)	Percent of rural population residing on farms (1930)
Region XXV Louisiana-Texas Coast-------	49	785	46	60	530	12	43
Region XXVI Lower Atlantic Coastal Plains-------	30	796	30	76	322	23	43
Region XXVII Florida Peninsula-------	99	650	12	57	3,179	3	23
Region XXVIII Chesapeake-Albemarle Coast-------	66	658	24	59	519	19	47
Region XXIX New York-Boston Metropolitan	318	454	12	33	2,371	8	10

PLANE OF LIVING INDEX AND CHILDREN UNDER FIVE
PER 1000 WOMEN 20-44 YEARS OF AGE
IN THE RURAL-FARM POPULATION
1930
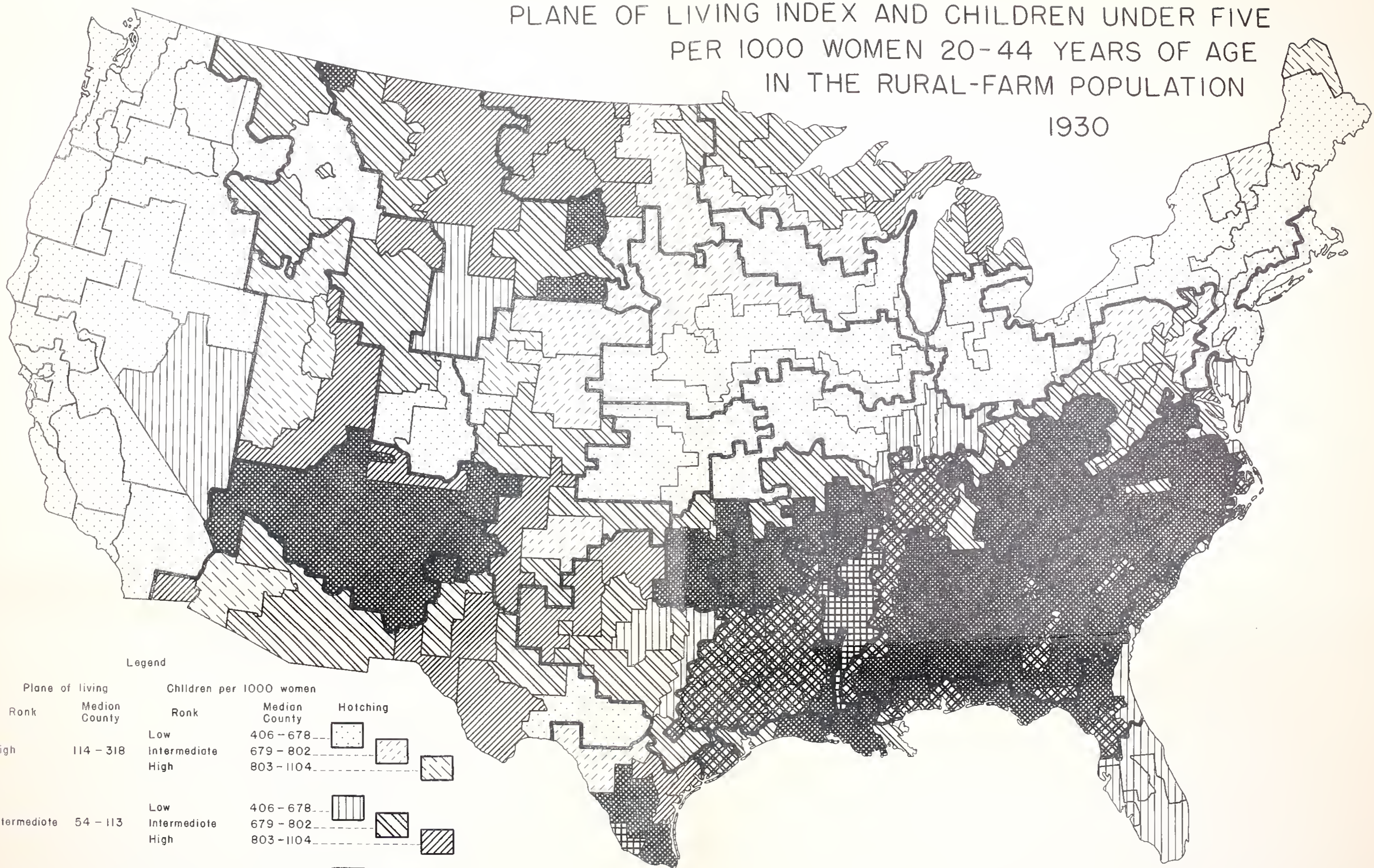
Legend

Plane of living		Children per 1000 women		
Ronk	Medion County	Ronk	Medion County	Hotching
High	114 – 318	Low	406 – 678	
		Intermediate	679 – 802	
		High	803 – 1104	
Intermediote	54 – 113	Low	406 – 678	
		Intermediate	679 – 802	
		High	803 – 1104	
Low	8 – 53	Low	406 – 678	
		Intermediate	679 – 802	
		High	803 – 1104	

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CULTURAL REGIONS WITHIN THE RURAL FARM POPULATION
(PRELIMINARY)

REGIONS

I	The Far West	XVI	Eastern Midwest
II	Rocky Mountains	XVII	Allegheny
III	Central Intermountain	XVIII	Appalachian
IV	Southern Intermountain	XIX	North-South Border
V	Mexican Border	XX	Ozark-Ouachita
VI	Rio Grande-Gulf	XXI	East Central Oklahoma
VII	Southern Great Plains	XXII	Central Texas-Oklahoma
VIII	Northwestern Great Plains	XXIII	The Mississippi Delta
IX	Northeastern Great Plains	XXIV	The Old South
X	Northern Lake States	XXV	Louisiana-Texas Coast
XI	Upper Mississippi River	XXVI	Lower Atlantic Coastal Plains
XII	Northeast	XXVII	Florida Peninsula
XIII	Upper Midwest	XXVIII	Chesapeake-Albemarle Coast
XIV	Western Midwest	XXIX	New York-Boston Metropolitan
XV	Lower Midwest		

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